WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1880. Amusements Te-day.

Abbey's Park Theatre—Allsa, Academy of Musle—Carmen, American Institute—Exhibiton, Bijon Opera House—The Snow Plower, Booth's Theatre-Cluderella. Matines Haoth's Theatre-Cuderila, Balluce.
Chickering Hall-Lecture.
Daip's Theatre-Our First Paullies, Malines.
Grand Opera House-Borneiss, Malines.
Haverly's Theatre-Lerels, Ballies.
Haverly's Eth Avenue Toentre-An American Gill. Maverly's 6th Avenue Fuester A Stripe Sale Kowter & Hight Concert Hall-County, Madison Square Theatre-Hall Kirke. Mannale Temple -Miln Patter's Piciales. Metropolition Concert Hall, Braidway, 7th av., and distal. Miln's Garden-My Partner, Matines. San Francisco Minutesta, Braidway and 19th at. tandard Theatre-La licite Helene, &c. Theatre Comique -Mullipen Guard Picula, Malines

Be Brave-Win!

Square Theatre-Deniet Rechat. Matines

Your Paster's Theatre-Variety

words.

Waltach's Theater—The Garbon, Matthet

Weighed down by the silver and gold of the Republicans, by the official influence and contributions of the great army of Fedgral officeholders, by colonized voters and an oppressive administration of wholesome laws, let the Democrats be of good cheer! Let them be brave, remembering that the sympathies of the countless masses are

Courage and victory: these be the watch-

Hancock the Truthful.

Gen. HANCOCK is a man of remarkable

dignity and entire truthfulness. He declined to retaliate upon GRANT after GRANT'S unjustifiable and unmanuerly at tack upon him.

He would not dishonorably attribute a word to GARFIELD that he believed falsely attributed to GARFIELD, even if he knew it would insure his own election. He is, in this respect, like WASHINGTON.

who could not tell a lie. Let it not be forgotten that the qualities

which are admirable in a candidate are also admirable in his supporters.

An Offer that is Still Open.

We recently offered to lend space in THE SUN to Mr. EDWARDS PIERREPONT for the defence of Gen. GARFIELD's personal charr tor. Mr. Pierrepont so far responded to our invitation as to prepare and send us an argument concerning the charges of bribe taking and perjury in the Credit Mobilier matter. We printed this argument in THE Sun of Sunday last, and consider it a useful contribution to the literature of the can

But that Mr. PIERREPONT misapprehended the scope of our invitation is evident from the opening paragraph of his communica-"THE SUN," he says, "calls upon me to meet the Credit Mobilier charges against Gen. GARFIELD." Our invitation was not restricted to the Credit Mobilier charges. In the course of an assertion, for which he made himself responsible, that "no better nor purer man [than Mr. GARFIELD] ever lived." Mr. PTERREPONT designated the proved charges of corruption and perjury as "petty slanders," circulated through the cessities of parties and politics." To justify this language, by a logical analysis of the points in the evidence on record, was the task to which we invited Mr. PIERRE-

Mr. PIERREPONT has not yet occupied himself with the facts in the Dr GOLYER case, in which it is proved that Gen. GAB-FIELD, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, received a bribe of \$5,000 in the guise of a fee for legal service which he never rendered, his pretended employers being contractors interested in securing an appropriation by Mr. Garrield's commit-

The evidence in this case is more damaging to Gen. Garrield's reputation for personal integrity than that in the Credit M billier case. Even if Mr. PIERREPONT'S skill as a lawyer had enabled him to meet more successfully the Credit Mobilier charge, he could not claim to have demonstrated that the Republican candidate is a good and pure man, fit to be President, until he had also disposed of the DE GOLYER charge.

Our invitation to the Hon. EDWARDS PTERREPONT is still open. We will print what he has to say in regard to the DE GOLYER matter.

Jewell's Fine Work in Florida.

There are honest men in the Republican ranks who will not countenance corrupt practices at the polls, and who will repu diate a party to whose managers the guilt of such corruption is brought home. We commend to Judge Robertson, George WILLIAM CURTIS, Gen. BARLOW, and that section of the Republican party which such men represent, the proof, elsewhere printed these columns, of MARSHALL JEWELL'S infamous attempt to colonize the State of Florida with gangs of repeaters from New York city.

A flood of light is thrown by Mr. McCabe's sworn testimony on JEWELL's telegrams to Florida; but before adverting to this new evidence, let us recall the labored explanation of these despatches by their author. On Oct. 22 the Democratic National Commit tee published in the papers of this city two telegrams which had been included by an oversight in a package of committee youchers forwarded from the Western Union office. One of these telegrams ran as follows:

" Get. 12, 1880. " To F. W. WICKER, Collector, Key West, Plu.: "City of Dallas took 150, 'Gity of Texas,' 100, 'Col-orado,' 100 for Key West. Men on dock instructed to say nothing about it. MARSHALL JEWELL

Now, how did JEWELL try to explain this significant despatch in his elaborate statement published Oct. 23? He endeavors to convey the impression, though he does not venture to distinctly aver, that he really does not know whether any men did go to Florida on the steamers mentioned. He had been told, however, and believed, that gangs of repeaters had been sent from New York to Key West and the St. John's River by the unscrupulous men composing the Democratic National Committee, and he took, he said, prompt measures to warn his friends of the intended outrage.

On several grounds this statement had a very suspicious look, even in the absence of authentic news from Florida. In the first place, it is an open secret that the Demo cratic National Committee is extremely short of funds, and really cannot afford to pay for the transportation of several hun dred ruffians from New York to the St. John's River, to say nothing of their maintenance during some thirty days after their arrival. In the second place, if the men sent from New York were Democrats they were needed at home, and certainly they were not needed in Florida, where, it any importation of voters were desired by the Democrats, not hundreds but thousands might, it would seem, be brought at one tenth of the cost from Georgia. In the

third place, why should the Democratic managers, in case the gangs of laborers had been forwarded at their expense, make haste to expose their operations to the flerce light of publicity, the instant that the telltale telegrams came into their possession? And, finally, how did it happen that JEWELL never divulged the alleged infamous plot of the Democrats to steal the State of Florida, although, according to his statement now published, he had the warning upon which he says he based his telegrams in his hands as early as Oct. 11, or eleven days before his despatches were unexpectedly given to the world? Why did he not at once expose the villainy? did he allow his unscrupulous opponents to go on with their nefarious work, forwarding one ship load after another? Why did he reserve the secret for his Florida cor respondents, and not breathe a syllable

at the port of shipment until what he calls an explanation was wrung out of him? JEWELL knew, when he concocted his statement of Oct. 23, that he had been detected in an infquitous attempt to rob the people of Fiorida of the right of suffrage, through the organized secundrelism of imported ballot-box stuffers and repeaters. He knew that his conviction of this dastardly offence would ruin him with every honest member of his own party, and would rouse such a wave of popular indignation as must prove fatal to his candidate. He counted, however, on escaping positive conviction for about a week, after which, in the excitement of a national election, his crime would be overlooked, or even perhaps rewarded, should GARFIELD be elected through his Florida machinations.

Here, however, he reckoned without his host. The testimony of an eye-witness, which appears in another column of this paper, lays bare the real character of the transaction to which the Chairman of the Republican National Committee has made

himself a party. Let us briefly recapitulate the points established by Mr. McCane's affidavit. It is shown, first, that about a hundred men, said to be railway laborers, did leave New York for Florida on the Western Texas, which, and not City of Texas, turns out to be the correct name of the steamer belonging to the Mallory line. It is shown, further, that these men, had they been what they were said to be, would have remained at Fernandina, seeing that only on that end of the Waycross Railroad is there any work to do. Here we may point out that the issue of the Republican newspaper printed in Jacksonville on Oct. 16 confirms the fact that up to that time the engineers had not yet located the line of the Waycross Rail

oad at the Jacksonville end. Now, what were these hundred workmen doing in Jacksonville? Mr. McCabe tells us that he saw and recognized nearly all of the gang which had come down with him on the steamer in Jacksonville on Oct. 11, and that they remained there during the whole of the ensuing week up to Saturday, the 16th, at which date he started on hi return to New York. Who was paying for their board; who was paying for their liquor and tobacco during this week of idleness Mr. McCabe was naturally surprised to see these fellows enjoying themselves in Jacksonville, instead of working in Fernandina where there was railroad work to do. He expressed his surprise to some of them, and received the significant reply, "We ain't going to work on no railroad."

What these men were going "to work on," and who was paying their expenses, were, of course, somewhat puzzling questions to the uninstructed observer, who could know nothing of any colonization scheme, since he left Jacksonville for New York on the 16th. or just six days before JEWELL's telegrams were published. But one curious circum stance he did remark, because it was repeatedly forced upon his attention. These alleged 'laborers," who had no railroad work to do, had, it seemed, a great deal of business with the Republican State Executive Committee, whose headquarters are located in Jackson ville. He noticed, we are told, during the week of his stay, great numbers of the imported "workmen" going up to "the Re publican headquarters on Bay street. What on earth they could be doing there Mr. McCare did not know. He had not read JEWELL's telegrams.

Mr. McCabe's evidence throws light on another of JEWELL's mysterious despatches. The second of his telegrams which fell into the hands of the Democratic National Committee was the following:

"[Rush.] "Oct 12, 1880, To Hon. CHARLES J. NOYES, cure H. JENEINS, Jr., Juckson

ville, J ha.:
"I telegraphed yesterday. I will provide, as requested two hundred each for Callender and yourself as compet MARSHALL JEWELL

This despatch, JEWELL said in his remarkable "statement" of Oct. 23, referred merely to the sums due two campaign speakers for their travelling expenses. It is, however, a curious and suggestive coincidence that this money was sent just three days after the imported "laborers" had arrived in Jacksonville, and were beginning to besiege the Republican headquarters in great numbers. The H. JENKINS, Jr., by the way, to whose care the telegram last quoted was sent, is, as Mr. McCabe informs us the Chairman of the Republican State Committee stationed at Jacksonville. About the time that despatch was sent Mr. JENKINS and his coadjutors would naturally be

anxious concerning "compensation." We shall now leave Jewell and his Florida performance to the candid judgment of honest men, irrespective of party throughout the land. Those who approve of the practices here laid bare will vote for GARPHELD, the man in whose interest they are perpetrated. Those who cannot even hear of them without a shock of indigna tion and a twinge of shame will vote for HANCOCK.

Against Imperialism.

Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, who is the Deme ratic candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District of this city against the present Third-Term member, is not an unknown or inexperienced man. He has been tried as a legislator, and has not been found wanting. In 1876 and 1877 he was a member of the Senate of this State, and there he became conspicuous in opposing all jobs that were hidden away in the Supply and Appro printion bills. In many instances his opposition saved to the State money that lobbyists and their friends in the Legislature had arranged to convey out of the treasury for

the benefit of their own pockets. Nor was this the only public service ren lered by Senator GERARD. As one of the Canal Committee of the Senate he intro duced and carried through the bill to abolish the Crooked Lake, Genesee Valley, Seneca, and Chemung canals. These water ways were of no use to the people; they brought in no income to the treasury; and they were a perpetual source of jobber;

which cost the State large sums of money Mr. GERARD also procured the enactment of the law which provides that trustees who misuse trust funds committed to their cars. | minority?

or appropriate such funds for their own enefit, may be held Hable for their mis-

iceds criminally as well as civilly. This is a record which justifies the confi dence of the people. As a member of Congress, we may expect from Mr. GERARD still nore valuable services in the cause of publie honesty and wise and economical legis lation. He is the kind of man that is need ed in the halls of Congress. Let him be sent there to represent the people of the Eleventh District of New York!

One Standard of Integrity.

The integrity of a man is to be judged by the lowest standard on which he ever acts sufficiently strong temptation may reduce him to that at any time and in any thing.

Does a man believe that in some matters -politics, for instance-he may lie, and ibel, and obtain money by false pretenceswhat assurance has he for believing that he will not be judged by his conduct in politics at the great day, and will pass to the right or the left accordingly?

We do not read anywhere in the New Testament that a man's conduct as a man and his conduct as a politician will be measured by different standards and adjudged differently. If his conduct as a politician, according to the Christian standard of truth and justice, has been base, has he any ground for believing that he will not be condemned If for acts of debasement-like the forging of important letters-heinous in the sight of Heaven, he may, by a defect in the statutes, be safe from the State prison, has he any reason to suppose that he will ultinately escape the fire of hell?

Many highly intelligent persons sincerely believe that JAMES A. GARFIELD deliberately perjured himself in order to escape conriction as a bribe taker. Who that believes that does not abhor, although he may pity, GARFIELD?

Yet is not he at least as vile, as detest able, who, in order to defeat GARFIELD, forges a letter in his name?

The heaven-born principles of Democracy the doctrines of liberty, of equal rights, of exact justice; the doctrine that

" A man's a man for a' that An' a' that."

need no leprous support from falsiflers and forgers. The true Democrats pant for victory, for the sake of their own countrymen and for the sake of oppressed humanity throughout the world: but to be glorious it must be a victory nobly won, with Gop and not the Devil at its right hand.

Brief and to the Point.

Stranger, to a carpenter at work on THE Sun office stairs yesterday: What wages do you get? Curpenter: Two dollars and seventy-five

cents a day. Stranger: What do you think of Mr

CHOATE'S promise? Curpenter: What is that? Stranger: That if GARFIELD is elected me

chanics will get two dollars a day. Curpenter: He can't think much of me chanies, and I hope GARFIELD won't be elected.

HATES's Cabinet will be giad when the election is over. They have been working like beavers of late-Evarts, Sherman, Schurz, Mariner Thompson, Devens, and the rest, all stumping industriously for GARFIELD. The time from the 2d of November to the 4th of March they can devote to the leisurely study of civil service reform, as professed, promised, and practised by HAYES and themselves.

Another Afghan Ameer has gone the way of his predecessors, and anarchy again prevails in Cabul. Such is the news, at all events. from Peshawur and Labore. If confirmed, it bodes ill for British authority in Afghanistan as the murdered Ameer was counted as a friend of the British, and to that friendship probably

To-day and Saturday, if the weather permits, the last shooting of the month, and perhaps the last regular matches of the year, will consist of the Secretary's match, for \$100 in cash; the champion marksman's match, for the gold badge offered by General-Inspector BARNES, and the competitions of the Amateur Rifle Club for their bronze medal and short range badge, with that of the New York Rifle Club in their long-range match. It is hoped that next year steps may be taken to make Creedmoor still more the resort of riflemen and that international matches may be arranged that will bring crowds of spectators also.

Relays of a strong military escort, ambulances, and other conveyances are provided by Gen. HATCH to get HAYES, RAMSEY, and TECUM SEH SHERMAN safely through from Shakespeare o Santa Fé, in New Mexico, and the road from Fort Cummings to San Marcial is strongly picksted to guard against a swoop of the Apaches If as great precautions had been taken for the settlers as for these tourists, there migh tperhaps have been fewer slaughters there the las two years. But Victorio and most of his band have just been corralled and killed in Mexico so that we probably shall not be treated to the serio-comic spectacle of this trio of travellers captured and held for ransom by a few dozen of breech-clouted savages.

The race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes yesterday resulted in the beating of the American representatives, Spendthrift and Wallen-stein. Of the latter, probably, little had been hoped, but something more, perhaps, of the former, as it was his first race in England. Very possibly he was still not quite fit to run. as, apparently, he has never yet been. It seems since Parole's last year's victories, to be the practice in England to handicap American horses on their American records, without any compensating considerations of the drawbacks of an ocean voyage and the time required for thorough acclimation. Spendthrift's defeat of yesterday, however, may be of some pecuniary advantage to his backers next year.

The Kurds have now invested Urumiah and are stirring up the Persian and Armenia frontier in the way that Kurds have. Severa Khans have been sent to capture and bring them in, but the task will not be easy.

The Boston Advertiser tells us that the entries in the books of the "Ladies' Deposit Company" of that city "show the hands of illit erate persons-of persons inexpert with the per and utterly ignorant of the art of bookkeeping. And yet these sharp but illiterate persons succoeded in inducing large numbers of Massa chusetts old maids, many of them school teach ers, to lend them money with the preposterous expectation of getting eight per cent, a month

The city of New York has just sold at a large premium \$2,800,000 of its bonds bearing only 4 per cent, per annum interest. Its affairs are administered by Democrats, and almost certainly will be administered by Democrats for years to come. Yet Republican speakers and writers contend that a Democratic adminis tration of national affairs would ruin the national credit!

"He came to dissent with Intense empha sis from the dogma of everlasting punish ment," says the Springfield Republican in speak ing of the late Mr. GEORGE MERRIAM, the die tionary publisher. And yet Mr. MERRIAM was devout Congregationalist. If a census of the real convictions of the members of orthodox churches was now taken, would the Universal ists among them be in the majority or in the

HANCOCK AND THE OFFICEHOLDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two Democrats and several Republicans were recently present at a conversation around a table. at which a remarkable statement was made by one of the latter, a very intelligent gentleman, always reasonable and fair in speech, while strong in his Republican politics, whose accuracy in a matter of fact (especially when not very creditable to his side and party) it was impossible to doubt. Both the Democrats are known to you-one of them being myself-and I am sure you will guarantee the reliability of their testimony to a point about which there could be no mistake of hearing or of understanding. There was nothing in the circumstances or in the relations of the parties to give a character at all confidential to the conversa tion, while it is proper to suppress names and all clues to persons.

There had been a little discussion over the recent undisguised campaign assessments at Washington and everywhere else, which the Democrats had condemned, but which the Republican gentleman alluded to had justified and approved. And his reasoning was in substance that the officeholders are well paid and their work is light; that they owe their places o their party, and that it is their duty to contribute liberally to help keep it in power, and at he same time to keep their places. And to illustrate his argument he went on, in the heat of discussion, to say: "Why, I have a near relation of my own by marriage who was in New York yesterday, who was appointed some two or three years ago to a \$1,200 or \$1,500 clerkship at Washington, and whose ffice is now worth \$8,000 to \$8,000 a year to him. He always pays up his contributions cheerfully. and so he ought to do. When I asked him about his work, he said he went to the office at to 10 o'clock, had a pretty easy time of it there till 3 or 4 and then took his wife out for s On its being remarked that the salary of the head of a department was only \$8,000 and that it was not easy to see how a clerk could make his place worth nearly as much, and that ne certainly could not do so by legitimate means, he answered: "Oh, if you have any business at Washington, and time and success are any obect to you, you will soon find out the difference between good-will and indifference or dislayor and between having a thing 'put through' or being told that it must 'take its turn.'" remarked, "after the fourth of next March Hancock will change all that." "Gen. Hancock can't change it, even if he is elected. It is a matter over which the President has no power and which he can't reach however he may wish o. And the Democrats will go in very hungry ofter their long starvation." "I know Gen. after their long starvation." Hancock," I rejoined, " and I answer for it he'll

find a way or make one." Now this is a valuable revelation, direct and authentic as it is, coming straight from the beneficiary of the "\$6,000 to \$8,000 a year" through a near connection who cited it inciden tally in support of his argument as to the duty of paying up obserfully the campaign assessments of the party. It lifts a corner of a black ourtain. It illustrates one of the consequences of a party being left too long in power. And further, tillustrates the viciousness of the system o office being made a mere reward for party ser vice, and of these appointments being virtually dictated to a President by potent party chiefs whose influence supports their nominees in position beyond any effective reach of hones lise pline within the department or the bureau a system of which Gen. Garfield has distinctly promised the continuance. And what such effective discipline can be expected when the higher officers of administration themselves also owe their own appointments to similar infuences, and when the consideration of supporting the party through the local influence at home of the Congressional politicians who mainly wield those influences is preponderant over the higher and nobler spirit which ought to be infused into them, one and all, from the President, who is himself the mainspring of the whole system, and responsible to the country for its workings from the highest to the mos subordinate of its agencies or instruments?

I told this story of the "\$6,000 to \$8,000 year" to Gen. Hancock (without names, of course), together with the idea expressed that he would have no power, even with the best of will, to reform this shocking state of things. "If I should be elected," he answered, "have no fear on that score. A President is not powerless to reform such evils, and to make their recurrence impossible. Without himself going down into the details of administration, he can lay down rules and principles and general ideas which will be mandatory on all, and for the vigilant execution of which he can hold the heads of departments and the higher chiefs of administration responsible, if he chooses."

And that Gen. Hancock will so choose and se act no man can doubt-probably not even single Republican who will vote against him really, in his heart, does doubt. BENTON.

TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Nast's caroon in Harper's Weekly of March 15, 1873, ought to be con templated by every man who intends to vote for the field. Under the finger of Justice, in the group of Congressmen implicated in the Credit Mobilier bribery, stands James A. Carfield. Over his head is written: "DISGRACED IN THE EYE OF THE PUBLIC FOR OWNER CREDIT MOBILIER STOCK, WHICH WAS IN FACT AND INTENT A FRAUD UPON THE GOVERNMENT — ALSO FOR DECRIT AND EVASION—THE HIGH TRUST OF LEGISLATION MINUSED—THE PROPER WILL NOT LONG RESPECT THE LAWS IF THEY LOSS

RESPECT FOR THE LAWNSKERS."

Mr. Curtis, in his editorial article in the issue of June
28, 1873, tried to explain the metter away in this remark. able language

The Credit Mobilier was an association formed to plunder the nation through the Factile Kalifead. Its real aim to make great profits by contracting to build the rail-way at some far greater than its true cost. ** * (arreld consented to subscribe for one thousand dollars worth of

In the "Life of James A. Garfield," written by Edmitted Kirke, revised by Garfield himself, and published as a campaign document, on page 54, under the head of Appendix, Mr. Garfield save appendix, Mr. Garfield says:

The Credit, Nothier was without doubt one of the most girantic swindles in history. This scheme was couly and deliberately concected through a course wears, and as coolly and deliberately executed in the molaze of newspapers and telegrams when the public min was in a normal condition.

and yet Republican clubs are carrying the significant figures, "220," upon their transparencies. Can say hou est, patriotic citizen vote for Garfield when it is so clearly proven that he was implicated in the scheme and received the \$329 as a part of its profits? Voters of Ne-York, look at the cartoon of Mr. Nast, and read Mr. Cu

St. Loris, Oct. 23. Garfiel ! and Grant.

A libror Deligrond by the Haz. E locards Pictropout betweenly and structured of the Vale Law School, June 24, 1874. Yes, fail we shall, unless a change comes over the spirit of this people and sturdy honesty drives our imbeculity and corruption. Moral forces as well as phy-sical advantages must be considered in calculating the o govern a great nation wisely. Today we have i veral States legislators who were been negro slave one of whom have to education whatever. But we are old that the trouble in these States comes of the fault of he Bouth. But when your kitchen is on fire it does not selp the matter to exclaim that it is the servant's faul

What you want is to save the house.

Whether the government of the States shall become
absorbed by the central power will depend entirely upon he virtue and intelligence of the States. Cossarism only possible when the people and it as their last despe-ate defence against corrupt and desputing rulers.

If Julius Carar should arrive in the next steamer we hould had him as a native, or at least as a naturalize American, who had landed in the very nick of time the republic wanted just that kind of man! We send him immediately to Congress, and, I dare say, tall et him for President, notwithstanding the Constitution

A Reward of \$1,000 for a Missing Document From the Washington Post.

Mr. Benjamin Nickerson, the original owner The DeGolyer parement patent, is out in a card in which he agrees to pay \$1,000 into the Gartleld, corruption fund upon the presentation of a certified transcript of the Board of Public Works, District of Columbia, of any opinion, written, printed, or otherwise, filed or offered to be filed with said Board by Gen Carffeld, or that he at any time appeared before said Board and made any argument, crail or otherwise, upon the pavement question

The Befitting Practice of a Truly Good Man Prom the New Orleans Pronume.

Descon Richard Smith of the Cincinnati Gawith a prayer for Garffeld. NO MORE COERCION THERE.

The Singer Sewing Muchine Company Puts a ELIZABETH, Oct. 26 .- The managers of the inger Sewing Machine Company's Works, in Elizabethport, have at length taken a decided stand against the efforts of the unscrupulou men who have been attempting to frighten their Democratic employees into voting the Repub-

pears in the journals here, and has been circulated among the man.

tican ticket. A high official of the company has

promulgated the following notice, which ap-

promulgated the following notice, which appears in the journals here, and has been circulated among the men:

"No buildozing or coercion of employees is or will be tolerated, but the men are and will be left free to the exercise of their own convictions, enawed and unsolicited by the company to do otherwise. Further, the managers promise to reinstate any employee who may have been discharged on any political ground whatever, if such there be, and the boss or foreman who so offends will himself be discharged."

This notice has put a quietus on the small beer politicians who have been trying to mislead the Singer operatives, and the men are beginning to come out in accordance with their party predilections, as in past years. The Republicans now talk of putting "watchers" at the polls heat Tuesday to see how the men vote, but the latter now feel that no harm can come to tham from their independent action.

To show that they are acting in good faith in prohibiting the buildozing of their employees, the managers of the Singer Company, to offset the visit of the Republican candidates to the shops, have invited Mr. Ludlow, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and the Hon. Miles Ross, the Democratic candidate for Congress, to visit the works to-morrow.

The King crowd are discouraged at the rebuff they have received, and the Republican leaders are biaming the ringsters for talking about the programme that was to be carried out in case of Potts's election. The voters here are thoroughly aroused, and the Republicans and their ring allies are sure to be defeated in a fair test of strength at the polls.

THE CAPE COD CANAL.

Proposed Transfer to the Boston Company-The Unpaid Laborers

SANDWICH, Mass., Oct. 26 .- J. Higgins of Orleans, Mass, counsel of the New York company, with E. C. Carrigan, secretary of Adam, Driesbach & Skillman, contractors for the canal, left for Boston this morning for consultation with A. E. Pillsbury of Boston, counsel for the New York company, on the question of the reintion of the New York company to the contractors. Should information be received to-day that Fisher has failed to secure \$500,000 as by agreement, a proposition will probably be made to the Boston company to take immediate charge of the work at Sandwich instead, as by the charter of Nov. I the New York company resigns all their rights and franchises under the old charter to the Boston company, thus enabling the latter to take immediate possession. The result of the new proposals is anxiously awaited by all.

The Italians are quiet this morning, and are in hopes that by the effect of the proposed arrangement of the Boston and New York companies further expense to the town and State will be avoided, and also their shipment to New York obviated.

Sixty of the laborers started for New York this morning, sixty more will start to-morrow, and the remainder soon afterward. A meeting was held by the contractors and sub-contractors and bosses of the Cape Cod Ship Canal this afternoon to see what steps would be taken in relation to calling a meeting in New York city to take sotion in procuring the arrest of Fisk and Goddard. Nothing definite has yet been ascertained regarding the action takes at the above meeting. All excitoment is at an end. lation of the New York company to the con-

MRS. JAHN'S FIRST OFFENCE.

Reduced from Wealth to Poverty, and Driven to Crime by Want.

Wilhelmina Smith of 115 Second avenue, a quiet, respectable-looking woman, was arraigned in the Special Sessions Court yesterday charged with stealing a piece of cloth last Satarday from George Quinn of 271 Grand street. The prisoner looked so wee-begone and cried so bitterly that the Court was doubtless impressed from the first that it was her first offence. The story of the theft was simple, and showed by its clumsiness that it was the act of a

showed by its clumsiness that it was the act of a novice.

Counsellor Schlass, addressing the Court, said that, while pleading guilty to the offence, he begged the merer of the Court. The prisoner's right name was Wilhelmina Jahn. She was the widow of the book publisher Jahn, who one year ago committed suicide by taking poison. Jahn was the son of Father Jahn, the founder of the great German Turn societies. At one time Jahn accumulated great wealth, and the prisoner at the bar lived in opulence. She frequented the most fashionable German societies, and was the founder of the German woman's Benefit Society. She had travelled in Europe, and was well known in San Francisco. At her husband's death she was left destitute, and doubtless in a moment of despair was driven to commit the crime.

The Court, while finding Wilhelmina Smith, or Jahn, guilty, took her previous good character into consideration, and sentenced her to five days' imprisoment.

MR. TRUAX'S CASE.

from Mr. J. B. Mead. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hereof Mr. Truax, a candidate for Justice of the

with I enclose a copy of an affidavit, this day nade by Mr. C. L. Mead, relating to the conduc-

The original is in my possession. Yours, &c., New York, Oct. 26, 1880. L. M. Doschen. NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1880. NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1880. L. M. DOSCHER.

Note, Chy, and Chanty of New First, in: Charles L. Mead, theirg duty sworm, deposes and says that he resides at 50 East 172d atreet. New York city, that on Nov. 4, 1876, deponent gave to Charles H. Tranx a check for #450, with which to pay taxes and a sussements on property owned by deponent; that from that time deponent repeatedly asked Truax for a stat, ment, and never could get any stalement whatever, and deponent was kept in entire ignorance of the disposition of said money until one evening in the month of March, 1877, when Mr. L. M. Doscher came to my house after I had retired and asked me if I had hed any re-cert business transaction with Mr. Truax, when I learne or the first time that my assessment was unput and U at Mr. Doscher knew nothing of my deposit with Mr. Tru.

That is, if a 4-4 gavanced to me by Mr. Doscher in

Superior Court, which explains itself.

umain and U of Mr. Doscher knew nothing of my deposit with Mr. That the 2 st advanced to me by Mr. Doscher in Trait the 2 st advanced to me by Mr. Doscher in November, 1870, was given by me to Mr. Truax for transmission to Mr. Doscher within a day or two atter.

In the Mr. Doscher Within a day or two atter.

New York Trabaca, Oct. 28, 1880, in correct published in the Mr. Truax as published in the American Price of Oct. 29, 1880, in which testates "that the balance of the fund was insufficient to pay the remaining assessment and that he frequently asked me for more money to make up the amount due," and the said statement is absolutely faise. C. L. Maan. Sworn to before me Oct. 29, 1880.

Notary Public New York city and county.

HOW SCHURZ PRACTISES REFORM. Inducements to his Department Clerks to Go

Washington, Oct. 25,-The Pecksniffian principle upon which Mr. Schurz runs reform in the Interior Department is illustrated by the granting of leaves of absence to the clerks of granting of leaves of absence to the clerks of that department to go home and vote. The usual practice in other departments is for the clerks to make regular application for leave, and this is approved by the Secretaries. In the Interior Department a number of clerks made application, and they were informed by the acting Secretary, in Schurz's absence, that no formal leaves would be granted, but at the same time they would be capected to go home and vote. "Any man who goes home to vote," said the noting Secretary, "will not have the ten days required for that purpose counted against him. He will not be docked in his pay, and, moreover, the Administration expects you to go home and yote, and your not going will mitgo home and vote, and your not going will mil itale more against you than your going will."

Book Notes. The Messrs, Harper have published Shake-

spears's "King Lear," with Mr. Rolfe's text and notes and the woodcuts, which add to the value of this edition The volume is convenient to carry in the pocket. The season for bounds books is approaching, and here we have from the press of the Messra Harper a new gengraphical remainer by Mr. Thomas W. Knox, entitled "Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey to Siam and Java, with Descriptions of Cochin China, Cambolia, Simatra, and the Malay Archipelago." It is the second part of the "Boy Travellers to the Far East," of which the first part was published a year since. The style is in teresting, the adventures not impossible, and the illu trations numerous and excellent.

\$50,000 for Hommopathy. The Executive Committee of the Habnemann

Hospital Fair Association unt last evening at the residence of Mrs. Gordan W. Burnham. The Treasures dence of Mrs. Gordan W. Burnham. The Treasurer showed that the him netted \$18,000 over and above all expenses to the tree bed fond, which, with domains expenses to the tree bed fond, which, with domains the residence of the 1-alice Free Bed Fund Association. The Art Committer reported that every our citation. The Art Committer reported that every our citation are supported to the committee of participation of the committee, and in titl, and Mr. Bed. Charaman of the committee, and in titl, and Mr. Bed. Charaman of the committee, which reported that committee a warring the shell reflect the tree of the committee of the committee.

Luttery Dealers Excluded from the Malis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-Acting Postmaster eneral Typer to day issued an order fortidding the parment of postal money orders and the delivery of reg-istered letters to R. C. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky., or R. W. Harris & Co., New York, the agents or representa-tives of the "Frankiert School Fund Lottery." The New York and Louisville Postnussters are also directed by this order to return to the senders all registered let-ters and money orders thus addressed. HOW CAN HE POTE?

A Case that Davenport would Speedily De-

elde if the Man was a Bemocrat. E. Smith Newins registered as a voter during the last days of the recent registration at 28 Scammel street, the place of registry of the Twenty-sixth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District. The books of the inspectors of election show that he claims to live at 22 Scammel street; but since the registry the question has been raiseed as to whether he can be con-sidered a legal resident thereof under the State Election law, and more especially the Federal supervisors' law, as interpreted and lately enforced by Davenport and his Republican supervisors. Not being as is charged, a resident of the district, according to the spirit, if not the letter of the law, his right to vote there on next ister of the law, his right to voce there on heat Thesday is a subject of debate. E. S. Newins is President of the Republican Association in the Fourth Assembly District and a delegate to the Republican Central Com-mittee, of which Chester A. Arthur is the Chairman. He also has and has had for a great

mittee, of which Chester A. Arthur is the Chairman. He also has and has had for a great many years a contract with the Treasury Department for furnishing ships stores and supplies to the United States Revenue Marine, the vessels of which, when not employed by the customs, are used by members of the Cubinet and their families, and by high Republican functionaries in junketing parties and pleasure excursions. Newins is also credited with being the dispenser of Republican patronage in the Seventh Ward, Recently a considerable number of the members of the Republican association of which he is the President petitioned to the central organization, Gen. Arthur, Chairman, to have the association reorganized, and Newins displaced from the management, for the reason, among others, that he was not a rightful resident of the district. Accompanying the petition for the removal of Newins was an affidavit made by Thomas B. Bills, an ex-collector of internal revenue, and bearing on the question of the residence of the former. In his affidavit Bills states that some time ago he called at 146 Ross street, Brooklyn, and saw Mrs. Newins, whom he had known for years, and that in conversation with the lady she admitted to him that 146 Ross street was her home, and the home of her insband, E. Smith Newins, the President of the Republican association of the Fourth Assembly District. The affidavit, with other papers in the case, was referred to the Executive Committee, consisting of Morris Friedsam of the Fourth Ward, and Assistant District Attorney Herring of the Twenty-fourth Ward, to inquire into and report. The matter remains in the hands of the sub-committee.

In the Brooklyn Directory of this year on page 805 supers

matter remains in the names of the sub-committee.

In the Brooklyn Directory of this year on page 805 appears the name "Newins, Eliphalet S., mer., 177 South st., N. Y. h. 146 Ross," In the New York Directory on page 1,156 there is entered the name, "Newins, E. Smith, mer., 177 South," 22 Scammet street, from which Newins is registered, is an apartment house, the third floor of which is occupied by George Nethercott and his family. Nethercott is a Custom House inspector, and is one of four brothers, ail of whom hold public positions. It is claimed that Newins merely rents a room from Nethercott.

HOW THEY GUARD THE BALLOT.

Republicans in New Orleans Trying to Pre WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-William Pitt Kel-

logg appears now for the first time as the guardian of the freedom of the ballot in Louisana. He has sent several despatches to J. A Hubbell, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, intended to create the im pression that the State officers of Louisians are resisting the Federal authority in New Orleans for the purpose of fraudulently registering voters. The facts are these: Voters in Louisiana are required to register. Prior to elections they receive certificates of registration when laguily qualified to vote. The State law requires the State Supervisor of Registration to keep his office open every day in the year, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. For sixty days prior to dections the Supervisor is required to keep his office open until later hours, for the especial convenience of voters. Charles Cavanae is State Supervisor of Registration. On the 13th of October he informed the Attorney-General of the State that many voters had neglected to register, and asked whether, under the provisions of section 2, set 123, of 1880, he ought not to keep his office open until Oct. 30 for the convenience of voters. The Attorney-General directed him to obey the law, which allowed registration until the data before mentioned. The Governor of the State concurred in the opinion of the Attorney-General in a letter, in which he said:

Article 185 of the Constitution declares who are enti-Registration to keep his office

The attempt of the Federal authorities to construct the laws of the State regarding registration is the height of impudence. The Federal officers have the right to see to the person is debarred from voting on account of race, color, or previous condition of serviade. Just now they seem to be fighting to prevent all voters of the State from a mining themselves of the privileges conferred upon them by State laws.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the erticle in this day's Son on Irish affairs there is a quota ion which underestimates the hundreds of th assemblage held on the hill of Tara it is said that not less assemblage held on the hill of Tara it is said that not less than a quarter of a million of people were present." The number present must have been about three-quarters of a million as rated by competent authority. I was present thereat, as nated by competent authority. I was present thereat, as whelver not since so many human been supported by the said (4), but I attended other mometer range in whand (4), but II attended other mometer as unition of people assembled, and witnessed there are not the fluent measurement of the fluent measurement in the competence of the fluent measurement without a world every moderned. It is said to think that such was numbers should emigrate, die familie stricken, and perish without a struggle for liberty!

J. M. K.

Queer Tombetones in Newark. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Seeing that they made winking photographs in Paris reminds me of a winking death's head, carved on one of the old tombstones in the old Broad street churchyard, in Newark. Another singular feature of these efficies is their ery large and full sets of teeth. This would lead to the very large and full sets of teeth. This would lead to the conclusion that our Jorsey ancestors had no occasion for demista. Others again are represented with very high and harrow foreheads, with immense full and harging checks, gently distended toward the chin.

There are, perhaps two hundred of these headstones, with "uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture decked, piled up in the yard, some of them dating back as far as the year 1600, and bearing some of the old family names—the Baldwins. Bertholls, Cranes, Coopers, Clovers, Camps, Drakes, Deckers, Earls, &c.

Newang, Oct 25.

Opposed to Class Distinction.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I asked a German friend of mine this morning why he was going to vote the Democratic ticket. He replied that he would always vote that ticket on account of the class distinction that was made by the Republicans when the framed the Registry law. He teels that his simple out ought to be taken that his his a naturalized clinen as well as sever to ins framed, feels mortified that they alroad have thave a "paper of character," as he termed it.

Now York, Oct. 23.

Answers to Correspondents. J. A. W .- Gens, John A. Drs and Benjamin F. Butler.

Inquirer. -Mr. P. T. Barnum lives in Bridgeport, Con-Subscriber. New Britain is an incorporated city. Populars about 11,000. F. C. Bennett, Bridgeport For the information you rek, write to the cultor of the Abelly Algas. Constant Boader - You can obtain a permit to carry a volver by applying to the Police Captain of the pre-John Brown -The marriage was Illegal unless the per son and term were authorized by law to perform the currenton. It is a sections of law, and the law pre-scribes who shall perform it.

A Bolitian Lamsing Mich.—Forty-three and one third per cent, in three dividends has been paid. The last dividend was in 1878. Further dividends depend on the result of sules, now pending, brought by the receiver.

For Garffeld and Grant.

All those who wish the few to rule, Who seek to put the people down, To elevate the empire's feel, And gain for Grant a kingly grown, Should vote, to get just what they want, For Guiffeld and for Grant.

Those who would see corruption thrive, White drones are looting labor's hive, And wager fail and taxes rise. This week their efforts must not seant For Garfield and for Grant. Those who approve the menstrous Fraud.

Forced down a swindled people's throats, Which once disgraced our name abroad, By robbing freemon of their votes, Should vote force and fraud and cant. For Gartield and for Grant Ati those who now have votes to cast,

But wish to give their power away. Who hope these rotes may be the last, And hate and fear election day, Should vote, to win their elephant, For Garfield and for Grant

Attend to the first symptoms of consumption, and that

SUNBEA OR.

-Eastern men visiting the Rocky Mountains generally underestimate the strength and erecit of cinnamon bears of that region, and lives are frequent lost in consequence. A record instance was that of three amateur bunters near Deadwood. They fortien a big bear into a corner, and one of them wa

Lemuel McGee, on his way to work in Vicksburg, said to his companious: "I'm dry and I sing got a cent; but I'm going to have some no history it I die for it." He led them into Samuel Hawthurne's salom, where they had the drinks, and Makine amounted that he couldn't pay. Then he did "due for it." Hawthorse killed him at once with a pistol.

-A company of burlesque performers called the Merrymakers, is some thrown; the country with great financial success, but do "a not visit this city for fear of interference by the Society for the Prevention of Crucky to Children. The members are all order 12 years of age, and the star, Corinne Kunball, is only ?

The enterprise is of Boston origin. -Jim Lyon, who was killed in a barroom fight at Millard. Nebraska, was found to be elid in a complete though penetrable suit of rinor. Shields for his back and front were made of heavy leather, padded with an inch of cotton batting, and suspended under his clot ing by straps over his shoulders. This protection had -Major Thomas L. Butler died at 91, in

Louisville, a few days ago. His father and four uncles distinguished themselves in the Revolution. Washington once gave this toast at a dinner: "The Bullers and the five sons," and Lafayette wrote in a letter: "When Members of the family moved to Kentucky, and became of social consequence there. -Dr. Cochran of Louisville was awakened in the night by a violent ring at the bell, and when he

opened the door a man fell in. The symptoms of the prostrate and soon insensible caller indicated poisoning, and it was only by several hours of hard work that ha life was saved. "My wife is unfaithful," he explained "and I thought I wanted to die; but when I felt that I was dying I changed my mind, and wondered why Fa -An intelligent dog had for a long time been sent every morning to a butcher shop at Logan, Onto, to buy meat for himself. He always brought a fivecent piece in his mouth, and laid it down on the block. One day he deposited a dellar instead, and wagged his

tail with unwonted vigor, as the oth expecting a propag-tionately larger chunk of meat. An investigation proved that, his master having cone away, he had broken in the mency drawer and helped himself to a coin. -It will surprise no one to learn that the Czar's life is not as happy as it might be. The successer to the late Empress has not the knack of gaining the atfections of the Czar's sons as she has gained those of their father. The Czarewitch and the Princess Dagmar simply ignore the Princess Dolgorouki; but the Grand Duke Vladimir and the Czar's two vounzest sons, Sergius and

Paul, go beyond mere indifference—hence constant tempests at the palace. -Within the week before the last mail left there were no less than six persons in civilized Eng-land who had murdered their wives. And on the other hand we hear of a devoted wife hurling a lighted paraffine lamp at her husband, disabling him with the blow, pon-ing the inflammable oil all over his person, and setting im completely in flames. Another wife had struck a usband-whose only fault was that he was 77 years oldwith a brass candle-sick on the head, killing him at once.

—The Rev. George Newbold ran a bakery

while paster of the Methodist church at Bartonville, Canada, and further diversified his pursuits by forzing hecks. While serving a term of imprisonment for hi he visited Mansueld, Ohio, and accidentally meeting the Rev. Mr. Gifroy, who had once denounced him, gave that gentleman a sound whipping. He is now to be prose-cuted for bigamy, because he has three wives. -The total cost of the Temple Bar me morial will not be less than 10,000 guiness, but this includes 2,500 guiness for the statues of the Queen and rince of Wales, which are to be of the finest marble

1.200 guineas for four has reliefs, and 1.000 guineas for a winged griffin to adorn the top. The griffin takes the place abandoned by the Lord Mayor on account of the in-natured taunts of Posch and some other papers. The scroll work, which is very pretty, is also very delicate, and being on soft Caen stone, will not last a century. -Judge Kershaw of South Carolina, who President of an anti-duciling society, said in his charge o a Spartenburg Grand Jury: "If the duel is to be tole rated at all, it is due to our people that it should be open-ly legalized and regulated under the law, and the Code of Honor, so called, in some form spread upon the status book. If the duel were thus sanctioned by the law, and this form of homicide legalized, we would no least com-prehend the necessity of training our sons from infancy to the skilful use of the pistol, reverse our ethical sys-

em, and omit from the Lord's prayer so much as doth each us to do the deeds of mercy." -Apparitions are so seriously disturbing the incredulous world in Europe that they have at last found their way into interature, and one of the most isdustrious of bookmakers, Mr. Davenport Adams, he been hunting up the curiosities of spectres. To show the morbid fancies of other book compilers, it may be worth while to mention Prof. Norellie's treatise on suicide, is which the progress and development of marder are

traced from remote times down to the long statistical tables for this special feature in social science which all civilized countries now issue annually. -Mrs. Schneider was a cruel San Francisc stenmother. Her two little stepdaughters fled from he one morning and took refuge in a neighbor's house, where they showed the marks of merciless whinpings is all who called during the day. Among the visitors were a large number of the girls' school companions, with were greatly moved by the sight. In the evening, when Mrs. Schneider started for a grocery mear by, she was set upon by a florce mob of children. They hooted at her, pelted her with sticks and stones, threw her down, and had begun to drag her toward the buy when some

olicemen rescued her. -There is fear and trembling in the city of London. The Court of Common Council and all the growing menupolies affiliated with it have taken slarm as the grand inquisition appointed by Parliament pro-ceeds with its investigations and probes well the affairs of these aristocracies of trade. The Aldermen and the various liveries are multi-ring "confiscator" and various other complimentary designations of the Liberal leader and his party policy. But the complaints will b powerless to prevent the commission getting at the heart of their secret, and if not compelled exactly to disgorp any of their gains, the liveries must at least give an ac-

count of what has become of the money. -Frank Bury was robbed and hanged by some Chinamen, several years ago, bear Gold Hill, vada. Soon afterward he met one of the rascals a severed the rope in time. A later exploit increased bit reputation on the Pacific coast. He from the fingers of one hand, and a physician told him they would have to be amputated, at a cost of \$100. He decided to save the money by doing the job himself. He fastened one blade of a pair of sheep shears in a vise, stuck in his hand, and a successful operation. These opinoles in his histori are cutled from his obstrary, for he has just been killed in a barroom row

-Samuel H. Everett is running for the Assembly in Putnam County, N. V. Durrog a disc of the probability of his election, a man said and replied: "Ob, no; even if I was a letting: wouldn't make a stake of that watch. The reason peculiar. Thirties a years ago be had not a deliar in world. He pawned that watch, and with the me York. He soon releemed it, and went on the what is now and to be the largest restaurant brising in the country. He is the weaking of men in Patha County, and characterizing his entire oriental entitle.

-Travelling by stage coach in Nevada ! entivened frequently by incidents. For exclude, and Madely sat in the same seat of a rine state that the Botte line. Note they suffilly said that Foundament more than a fair share of the space, and you a Foundament. I never take may nonsense," he remarked as I dead from the sear. The driver got develop in the and told the murderer to get out. A defined reflect a flourish of the weapon were the answer. The the ground so torrobly that his arm was ! passengers beined to the him with a role of body of Freid, after which the nourney was

.- The arms of the ladies at the open have been studied by a correspondent of the Correst Engage, who says "Hundreds of pairs are the sent into reber by the narrown background of the large with an old effect. Instantia as arrawns are one near kept out of a che those here on view are with the ca reptions, pleasing to both at. There is a wife different in the use of store for women. Some are as a war will them, as though they were out out of o f and ker them gland simily to their sides, making a stores to from the elbows. Oners move them with freezists and make there were soft and picable. The art of 1 cold is not, on the whole, well disstrated at the Academy-file boxes, in the main, sine simply signal, limiting food persons, and divided from one another ty has partitude. The occupants are therefore, at far more highly than persons in ordinary scale to assume attricts at will. Some of the women take advantage of the in take on a posture and air of encounserous grace, and move their arms about to a mindly seductive way. Some, on the other hand, sit prim and perpendicular, and might as well be paralyzed as far as any amination in their arms is concerned."